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FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH ITALY

PY052203 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1707 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari admitted today that there is a conspiracy against the country from abroad. Regarding relations with Italy in connection with claims made by its president, Sandro Pertini, the foreign minister said that we have put things where they belong.

Talking to journalists upon leaving Government House after a cabinet meeting, the foreign minister said: We have decided to return the verbal note submitted by the Italian Government and have rejected the terms of President Sandro Pertini's statement.

He said that the Argentine ambassador to Italy, Alejandro Lucchetta, was recalled to report on a number of issues which are naturally a reason for concern for our government.

Aguirre Lanari declined to comment on the state of relations with Iraly saying: I have to be extremely cautious. He said, however, that he could not refrain from reiterating the Argentine Government's total rejection of any intent to interfere in matters related to our sovereignty.

He said: We Argentines can have different opinions among ourselves, but we will not permit anyone to become a censor or tutor of a free and sovereign country.

He went on to say that until last night the Foreign Ministry had not received an alleged second letter from the Italian president, a letter which reportedly confirms the claims made in his first letter to the Argentine Government.

Asked if he considered that the Italian president's remarks about the San Francisco Charter was a valid argument; Aguirre Lanari said that this was a very private interpretation.

Aguirre Lanari said: Every state has the right to be concerned over the fate of its citizens but, obviously, it is one thing to be concerned over the fate of its citizens, and another thing to treat it as a political issue. The latter is obviously an interference in the internal affairs of another state, a situation we are not willing to accept.

During the talk with the journalists, he admitted that there is a conspiracy against the country from abroad, adding that Argentina -- like any other country struggling for its rights and against powerful enemies -- has to suffer to overcome obstacles.

He said: In this regard, I believe that beyond all natural disagreements about domestic matters there is something which must unite and which unites the feelings of the Argentine people, and this is our claim over the Malvinas Islands.

The foreign minister added that this claim will never be renounced by this or future governments because this is an issue involving our honor, dignity, pride and feeling.

Aguirre Lanari was asked about the Foreign Ministry's position regarding the possible withdrawal of the respective ambassadors.

He indicated that the position of the Foreign Ministry is to go by facts and not to venture into speculation, so as not to create any expectations which might cause the relations between the two countris to deteriorate.

Asked about the remarks made by Pope John Paul II during the general audience on missing persons, he said the Foreign Ministry has not received any communication on that. Aguirre Lanari emphasized that the Pope expressed a natural spiritual feeling. He added: I believe this deserves to be carefully read by everyone.

Asked if the situation with Italy could cause the annulment of the contract awarding an Italian consortium the construction of the Yacyreta dam, as reported by some press agencies, the foreign minister said: This is an issue which does not concern my ministry, therefore I cannot comment on it.

He said that this is an issue at another level. He added: I do not believe it is appropriate for me to express an opinion.

Regarding the Beagle issue, he said that it continues to be discussed within the mediation. He reiterated the Argentine desire, and undoubtedly Chile's desire, to continue toward finding a satisfactory solution satisfying the legitimate interests of the two countries.

MID REPORTS FRIGERIO-SALONIA PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

PY060331 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 May (TELAM) -- Dr Arturo Frondizi has confirmed that the Integration and Development Movement [MID] has prepared a presidential ticket made up of Rogelio Frigerio and Antonio Salonia, because this is the best ticket the MID can offer the country.

In a public declaration, former President Frondizi stated: A few days ago I put into effect the internal consultation for the designation of that ticket, taking into account my role as president of the party. Frondizi added: We managed to prepare a concrete economic plan which to our understanding is the only one capable of pulling the country out of the crisis which is currently affecting not only its economy but all levels of national life.

JUSTICIALISTS DENOUNCE 'PLOT AGAINST FATHERLAND'

PY050410 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1614 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (TELAM) -- The Justicialist Party charged today that there is a conspiracy against the fatherland that is headed by a man from the Radical sector (an obvious allusion to Raul Alfonsin) who is connected with colonialist sectors and international lines. It adds that this is a true plot against the democratic institutionalization process. This charge is included in a document entitled "Plot Against the Fatherland" which is signed by Deolindo Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist National Board; Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT-RAO [General Confederation of Labor-Republic of Argentinia], and Lorenzo Miguel, leader of the 62 organizations.

The text of the document states that the objective of denouncing a nonexistent military-union pact is to distract the attention of all national sectors from other pacts which have indeed existed -- all of which have always been against the interests of the people and the working class -- and which were drafted by several sectors representing retrograde minorities. These minorities include among their members the well-known informer, who is one of the most conspicuous representatives, both inside and outside the country, of those who want Argentine citizens to define the future of the nation by making a fake choice between military and guerrillas; when in fact the only valid alternative for the fatherland is the success of the national majorities.

The text charges that there is a renewed plot against Justicialism and that it has been made public through an insignificant political spokesman who lacks a constituency and who, through his ridiculous and unsuccessful effort to create a mesianic, false and impossible third national movement, will only drive the Argentine people into making an historic determination, as happened in 1946 when the country voted for Braden or Peron.

In view of this, the Justicialist movement wonders if the above-mentioned Radical Civic Union [UCR] leader represents the feeling and thought behind the understanding and the democratic coexistence that was embodied at the time by Juan Domingo Peron and Ricardo Balbin; or if he is striving to renew the old Peronist-anti-Peronist conflict which is filled with hatreds and resentments that have caused a lot of frustration for the country, the consequences of which it is still experiencing. Therefore, in view of the serious political and institutional implications of this fact, the Justicialist movement believes that the UCR should define its position in this regard as soon as possible.

The signatories of the document believe that all Argentine citizens have been insulted through Alfonsin's statement, since both the armed forces, with strict regard for their constitutional role, organized workers, and their representative organizations are vital parts of the nation, and therefdore they cannot be dissociated from the democratic process.

Moreover, the Peronist movement notes that these charges seek to undermine the constitutional right that all workers have to associate themselves and to be able to fully use union organizations which as a democratic and institutional tool are the proper and peaceful means through which workers are able to channel their demands in keeping with the law to eradicate the hunger, misery and prostration to which they are subjected.

The document warns the country that this naneuver may be the start of a strategy, complicated with real or nonexistent guerrilla operations, aimed at destabilizing the present democratic process and at obstructing theexchange of ideas and projects that will enable the people to choose their leaders through the ballet boxes.

The document adds that taking for granted the overwhelming victory of Peronism, we commit ourselves that we shall govern with all and for all Argentines since, as General Peron used to say, we have to solve this all together by ourselves because otherwise no one will be able to do it.

According to what has been reported, the commission in charge of drafting the document, "A Plot Against the Fatherland," was made up of Nestor Carrasco, second vice president of the Peronist National Council and Peronist Leaders Antonio Cafiero, Juan Jose Minichilo and Torcuato Fino.

CAMPESINO, FOREIGN, INDUSTRY MINISTERS RESIGN

PY050230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] La Paz, 4 May (AFP) -- Campesino Affairs Minister Zenon Barrientos Mamani submitted his resignation in La Paz today. This is the third resignation within President Hernan Siles Zuazo's cabinet in the past few days.

In a letter addressed to the head of state, Barrientos states that the harsh campaign waged by leftist sectors against him forms part of a nepharious plot designed to overthrow the democratic administration. The campesino affairs minister was censured by the Chamber of Deputies on 7 February 1983 and his refusal to resign caused a confrontation between the executive branch and the congress.

Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado, who according to official sources allegedly suffered the symptoms of a heart attack in the city of Santa Cruz -- 1,000 km west of La Paz -- and Industry and Commerce Minister Javier Lupo Gamarra have also submitted their resignations.

Everything indicates that the three resignations might prompt an overall restructuring of the cabinet and the possible return to it of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left headed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora.

Cabinet Reshuffle Indicated

PY051315 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] Government officials reported in recent hours that President Siles Zuazo intends to reorganize his cabinet in view of the content of the notes submitted by the two resigning ministers.

Foreign Minister Has Heart Attack

PY051308 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources have reported that Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado has been resting in Santa Cruz following his doctor's orders.

It was learned from Foreign Ministry unofficial sources that the minister suffered a heart attack, the causes of which have not yet been determined. Thus, Minister Velarde was promptly taken to Santa Cruz to undergo medical treatment following his doctor's orders.

The spokesmen said Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Franklin Anaya has been temporarily attending to Foreign Ministry affairs. Lately, Anaya has been taking care of international actions such as receiving foreign governments' donations for the drought-stricken areas of the Bolivian Altiplano region.

It has been reported that Foreign Minister Velarde's condition is not serious and that following the intensive medical treatment he is undergoing he will be able to return to his Foreign Ministry office in the next few years.

WORKERS CAUSE INCIDENT AT CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY051700 Le Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] The deputies were yesterday involved in an incident they will not soon forget because of the harsh words they had to hear from the crowd in attendance.

At approximately 1800, many leaders of the State Workers Federation entered the audience room of the Chamber of Deputies and began to shout demands that the deputies study the repeal of article 104 of the General Labor Law before the congressional recess.

In view of the terrible noise caused by the workers, the president of the Chamber of Deputies called a recess and ordered the workers out of the session room.

The workers then shouted at the congressmen, not mincing words, and refused to leave the room.

Although tear gas was hurled at them, the workers did not leave the room and the president of the Chamber of Deputies had to reconvene the session under those circumstances, with congressmen also feeling the effects of the tear gas.

OIL MINISTRY GENERAL MANAGER RESIGNS 5 MAY

PY060140 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] General Manager Enrique Mariacca resigned in a letter addressed to the president of the republic today. Mariacca's resignation was requested by the La Paz Oil Workers Union due to Mariacca's alleged involvement in the [National Gas Council] project. The request was submitted by the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] parliamentary group.

However, Mariacca stated during a press conference that his resignation by no means substantiates the groundless charge leveled by the La Paz Oil Workers Union [words indistinct] involvement in Conagas's creation. Mariacca added that he categorically rejected the program, as did YPFB's professionals and workers.

In the letter addressed to President Siles, Mariacca also criticized the mines minister's decision to appoint Engineer (Oscar Suarez), an official of the U.S. company [name indistinct], as YPFB's general manager. Mariacca stated that the decision goes against the interests of the nation because the [name indistinct] company is trying to engage in the gas business.

Mariacca accused the mines minister of being one of the persons responsible for the splintering of the oil sector for not having prevented actions ((passage indistinct)).

INDUSTRY TO DISPLAY TWO WEAPONS SYSTEMS IN PARIS

PY060135 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 May 83 p 14

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- The two principal weapons under development by the Brazilian ordnance industry to be displayed at the 35th air show at Le Bourget, in France, beginning 26 May are the AMX tactical fighter plane which Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] is developing jointly with Aeritalia and Aermacchi companies; and the Astros II, a multiple rocket launcher system developed by Avibras Aeroespacial [Brazilian Aerospace Aviation Company].

During the Paris Air Show, the best known fair for aeronautics products and weapons, the two Brazilian industries will display mock-ups of these two products which have not been placed in mass production yet. This is Avibras' first show at Le Bourget and the fourth for Embraer.

PAPER LAUDS U.S. AMBASSADOR; REQUESTS PRUDENCE

PY050014 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 11

[By Elio Gaspari, VEJA Magazine assistant editor]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Anthony Motley is a truly interesting person. He is a U.S. ambassador, but he was born in Brazil where he spent his childhood. He is an American who prospered in Alaska, a region considered to be a remote and frozen territory inhabited by bears or by people dressed like bears. But Motley does not dress like a bear, and, while living in that remote territory, made a fortune for himself. In short, he is a person who should have many stories to tell.

And, since being back in Brazil, he has certainly collected many other stories, new and good ones. Listen to the last one, for instance. He went to the Guanabara Palace and got together with Governor Leonel Brizola. When he came out he explained how he happened to get there: He had a dental appointment in Rio de Janeiro. He arrived early and had some free time so he gave Governor Brizola a ring and told him that he wanted to have a chat. He was received and everything was fine. As far as unsophisticated stories go, this one is a jewel. What would the ambassador do if a third secretary serving in Caracas came to Brasilia to see an orthopedist and, having some free time, wanted to see the ambassador? Perhaps he would receive the third secretary, but he would not like the young diplomat talking about how he happened to go see the ambassador.

One may argue that the story just involves a question of diplomatic finesse. That would be just fine had it not revealed an aspect of Ambassador Motley's activities in Brazil: An obsessive need to show off that he is on the move. How many times does the FRG ambassador go to Planalto Palace? Nobody knows. But, on the other hand, every time the U.S. ambassador goes there, it is known. Too bad for him, because frequently Motley is there whenever something of importance in Brazilian foreign policy is happening, even if that something involves countries other than the United States. For instance, Ambassador Motley was in Planalto when the news came out that the Libyan planes parked in Recife and Manaus would be held up.

In flawless Portuguese, Ambassador Motley -- who came to this post without any diplomatic experience -- presents himself as a model of efficiency at some times. (The speed with which he went to Brizola and the dentist proves that efficiency.) That efficiency is combined with his real interest in the solution of some Brazilian problems. For instance, few people, either Brazilian or U.S., worked so hard for the international financial community to maintain its credit lines to Brazil. If the relationship between Presidents Ronald Reagan and Joao Figueiredo is running well, credit should be given to the ambassador's good work. Behind all that efficiency, however, Motley may be setting the stage for a disaster in relations between Washington and Brasilia, with more risks for Washington. In the history of the U.S. Embassy in Brazil, one can find two types of ambassadors: Those who simply knew they were important and kept this for themselves, and those who deemed it necessary to make their importance known. The U.S. ambassador who held the post in November 1889, for instance, thought that it was important to come out in public to say that the proclamation of the republic was "Brazil's arrival at self-government." The result was that for 20 years the politicians linked to the empire -- two presidents of the republic among them -- looked askance at the ambassador's successors. On the other hand, Ambassador Jefferson Caffery worked here during the New State [Getulio Vargas' government by decree]. He played around. He was President Getulio Vargas' golf partner and, if one looks for any trace of him in history, nothing will be found. Caffery was a gentleman and feigned unimportance. By contrast, Ambassador Adolfo Berle, during the postwar period, thought he was a thinker, started to praise democracy and was branded as an imperialist agent by the communists, thus touching off one of the biggest anti-U.S. campaigns this country has ever seen.

The most long-suffering example of the ambassador who sported his importance is living in Washington today: Professor Lincoln Gordon who -- like Ambassador Motley -- was not a career diplomat but -- unlike Ambassador Motley -- came from Harvard University where he was a professor. An honest liberal, a respected intellectual, and a man with whom one can spend long hours of elegant and enlightening conversation, Gordon was -- and accepted being -- overexposed. As a result, he became the target of an anti-U.S. campaign which ended up by raising the slogan "no more intermediaries. Lincoln Gordon for [Brazilian] president." After all, Gordon had been involved in the international links of the 1964 movement, and the Brother Sam Operation which was intended to provide immediate military support to the Brazilian revolutionaries, should it be needed, was under his jurisdiction.

More than a decade of patient work and the hospitality of U.S. academe for Brazilian professors who lost their jobs in the wake of the 1964 revolution partially erased the impression that the AI-5 [Institutional Act No. 5 of 13 December 1968 suspending all legislative bodies indefinitely] and the U.S. Embassy were similar things. Finally, thanks to President Carter's clear-sighted policy of defending human rights, Brazilians again identified the U.S. Embassy with the U.S. Constitution. Today Brazil is broke, and its larger creditors are the U.S. banks. There is unemployment in the ABC region [heavily industrialized region in Sao Paulo State] and many American companies, forced by the laws of economics, are dismissing workers and lengthening unemployed lines. In sum, the conditions are just right for the resurgence of the old anti-U.S. xenophobia. After all, laying the blame on Uncle Sam would be the best solution to the economic crisis -- in fairyland. If this has not yet happened, thanks should be given to the Carter-refurbished image of the United States, as well as to the fact that U.S. diplomacy has stayed away from the hot spots in Brazilian politics.

Motley, a man of courage and principle, surely believes that the risk is irrelevant. After all, he is not a diplomat in a pin-striped suit. Diplomats, like toads, do not jump because they want to look good but because they need to. If Ambassador Motley does not see this, he is running the risk of lighting the fuse of something that he will never be able to control. If people begin to say that he, Motley, was the one who ordered the 110-percent increase in the BHN [National Housing Bank] monthly installment, it will be useless to go out running and hollering that it is a lie.

FIGUEIREDO'S C.A., CARIBBEAN POSITION CONTESTED

PY040411 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Apr 83 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A False Position"]

[Excerpts] President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo has clearly outlined Brazil's foreign policy in the Western hemisphere: Where Brazil has common border with countries whose political-social development can represent a danger to national security, the Brazilian Government will do everything possible to prevent the region from falling under the influence of foreign powers, especially the Soviet Union. Regarding countries with which Brazil has no common borders, Brazil is not involved with the problem, although the problem may be of great interest to other nations of the continent. [passage omitted]

The foreign policy which President Figueiredo outlined in Cancun has this curious aspect: What happens in Central America and in the Caribbean has no connection whatsoever with what happens on Brazil's northern border, specifically in Suriname.

It is worth noting that upon outlining this position, the Brazilian president stressed the principle of self-determination by the Nicaraguan Government (although it is a Marxist regime) and said that the situation in Central America is the result of the lack of sensitivity on the part of friendly countries, in addition to the fact that the Central American countries are facing serious economic and social problems and they do not receive any friendly foreign aid. Therefore, Figueiredo concludes, they accept the aid the Soviet Union may offer them.... This is a "sui generis" foreign policy established by President Figueiredo in Cancun. It is "sui generis" because perhaps some day the Soviet Union will be in a position of offering more aid than Brazil can offer Suriname. What will the Brazilian Government do then regarding the national interest, the principle of self-determination and the selfishness of those who do not provide any aid?

Strictly speaking, the president should have gone deeper into the analysis of Central American problems. Unfortunately, his abyssal view of the world, which divides the Western world in two, prevents him from stating, as was done in the past, that only the federation, or the amphictyonic association of the Central American countries, would allow them to pull themselves out of the extreme underdevelopment and the vicious circle of oligarchic violence. This oligarchy was first contested by banditry and later by the revolution that was smothered by the U.S. Marines who reestablished the oligarchy which in turn revives the revolutionary violence in a sinister merry-go-round which ends when the communists establish their violence.

It is a shame that President Figueiredo reduced the Central American problem to the lack of aid -- which provokes Soviet aid -- and to socioeconomic reasons.

If he had a broader vision of international problems; if he tries to understand why the Cubans are leaving Angola to establish encampments in Nicaragua, perhaps he would still have avoided involvement with U.S. intervention (?) in the area, but he would not have divided the hemisphere into two parts. He would have seen that the hemisphere, like its problem, is one entity when the enemy takes advantage of the North-South dissension and of the predominance of dictatorships to destroy democracy. Therefore, the foreign policy which the Brazilian president outlined for Latin America is weak and the Brazilian position is false.

OFFICIAL NOTE CRITICIZES LIBYAN POSITION

PY052309 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Itamaraty released the following official note today:

According to reports released by some news agencies, including the Libyan news agency JANA, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called in the Brazilian ambassador to Tripoli last night. On that occasion, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed the Libyan position on the incident with the Libyan planes, questioning, however, Brazilian motivation and trying to impose conditions for solving the problem.

Brazil recalls that the incident with the Libyan planes was caused by a false declaration by the Libyan Government on the freight being transported by these planes, and that for this reason the responsibility for this episode falls exclusively on the Libyan Government which violated the international civil aviation law.

The Brazilian Government has dealt with this matter so as to limit the problem to the specific aspect of aeronautics legislation, and at no point made any remark or statement that could extend the problem to other areas.

The Libyan Government, however, for the third time has distributed through its official news agency, remarks made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi which, in a totally unfounded and unacceptable manner, try to involve other countries along with Brazilian-Libyan relations in the incident.

The Brazilian Government has clearly expressed, through words and actions, its desire to preserve Brazilian-Libyan relations from the negative effects of the incident. It cannot accept, therefore, remarks made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that the Brazilian attitude demonstrates the lack of friendship of the Brazilian people toward the Libyan people, a friendship which has never been threatened by this episode.

In view of the position expressed by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the Brazilian ambassador to Tripoli, the Brazilian Government states that it cannot accept this position and rejects all and any attempt to exert pressure on its sovereign right to fulfill international laws on Brazilian territory.

Brazil also finds incomprehensible the contempt demonstrated by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi regarding the fate of the crew members of the planes. The Brazilian Government attaches great importance to the fate of human beings, including, obviously, the fate of the crew members of the Libyan planes.

SOVIET COSMONAUT VISITS SAO PAULO, VIEWS ACCORD

PY051755 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Apr 83 p 5

[Text] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO) -- Soviet Cosmonaut Vasiliy Lazarev who commanded the Soyuz-12 flight from 27 to 29 September 1973 said yesterday that there are possibilities to train a Brazilian pilot for a joint flight, adding that the training would last 2 years. He said: If Brazil is interested we can prepare a flight because we have a lot of experience. Therefore, it is necessary that the two countries show good will and desire for cooperation.

Lazarev is in Sao Paulo to attend the USSR Industrial and Commercial Exhibition in Ibirapuera. Yesterday, he delivered a speech in the Naval Mechanical Engineering School, Sao Paulo University, on Soviet space research. The lecture was also attended by members of the Soviet Academy of Science. Lazarev emphasized that the Soviet Union does not intend to use space for military purposes and that his country's space research program has peaceful objectives, objectives which were confirmed by French Astronaut Jean Loup Chretine who made a flight with two Soviets to the Salyut-7 space research complex last year.

FIGUEIREDO VOWS TO CONTROL PARTY NOMINATION

PY051520 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] President Joao Figueiredo in Brasilia referred to the presidential succession, and at the same time warned that he will not hesitate in the slightest to play a little bit rough to ensure the nomination, by the Social Democratic Party [PDS], of the candidate he should decide to pick after consultations he will have to make.

The president's point of view was disclosed by Senator Antonio Franco after an audience at Planalto Palace. According to Antonio Franco, the chief of state asserted that he will only launch the succession process when he deems it appropriate.

Vice President's Aspirations

PY051455 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] Vice President Aureliano Chaves paid a courtesy visit to the Chamber of Deputies. On this occasion he confirmed that he aspires to become the Social Democratic Party's candidate for the Presidency of the republic. I have already offered to be candidate and this may be confirmed or not in the next few days.

ITAIPU PRESIDENT CAVALCANTI TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PY051457 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] Another candidate for the Presidency has appeared in Brasilia. General Jose Costa Cavalcanti, president of the binational Itaipu enterprise, has also announced his decision to run as a candidate for the Presidency.

Costa Cavalcanti disclosed his decision to run for president to Nelson Marchezan, leader of the Social Democratic Party in the Chamber of Deputies, who, in turn, informed the media.

PAPER VIEWS REARMING BY ARGENTINE MILITARY

PY052343 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 May 83 p 18

[By correspondent Claudio Latge]

[Excerpts] With the arrival of the FRG-made Meko 360 class frigate "Almirante Brown," the Argentine Navy now has a considerable fleet. It also has 14 Super Etendard planes available (9 of them received after the Malvinas war) equipped with the fearsome Exocet missiles. The Air Force counts 75 Mirage planes, more than it has ever had, and the Army is working, under a competent plan, to refurbish its equipment and eliminate shortcomings discovered during the war.

But that's not all. Through orders placed in the international market in recent years -- which include Meko 360-type ships, TR-1700 submarines, Super Etendard planes, helicopters, and various types of missiles -- Argentina's military might in the near future will be superior to that exhibited in the South Atlantic. This will be augmented by a program to improve their capacity to build ships, submarines, and planes with great firepower.

According to SOMOS magazine, this plan for reequipping the armed forces launched in 1978-79 when the conflict over the Beagle Channel was already being felt, had used up $9 billion by the end of the last year. In addition, it is being adjusted to take into account the lessons taught by the Malvinas war. This plan is not hobbled by the IMF-imposed austerity program for dealing with the economic crisis, and it has been given a fat appropriation in this year's budget. The Defense Ministry will be given 20.8 percent of the total budget, more than any other ministry. This means that the Defense Ministry will receive close to $3,102,000,000, of which $2,467,000,000 is specifically earmarked for the armed forces.

The Argentine attempts to break the EEC blockade -- it used to find its main weapon suppliers among EEC nations -- were not sufficient to change the situation on the war front. At that time, 24 Mirage III C and some antiaircraft defense equipment were purchased from Israel through Libya, which also passed to the country some Exocet missiles, similar to those that sank the destroyer "Sheffield."

Final negotiations on the 10 Mirage airplanes granted by Peru were completed only recently, with part of payment being 200,000 FAL rifles, something which triggered a tremendous controversy in Lima.

A few months after the end of the war, the EEC lifted the embargo against Argentina. According to the Argentine ambassador to Paris, the freighter "Bahia San Blas" left Saint Nazaire, France, on 18 November 1982 carrying weapons: Five Super Etendard planes and an undetermined number of Exocet missiles, among other things.

This order already found the Argentine Armed Forces defeated militarily and politically, committed to relinquishing power in 1984, and engaged in the task of "professionalizing" and "adjusting" the armed forces to the functions established by the Constitution -- security and defense.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET SPEAKS ON MAY DAY

PY021644 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 May 83

["Excerpt" of speech by President Augusto Pinochet on 1 May at the La Moneda Palace -- recorded]

[Text] The government is constantly concerned, and labor leaders will find the doors open whenever they want to talk with the nation's president. [shouts] [Words indistinct] the proposals and concerns and [words indistinct] and tries to resolve them in the best possible manner.

Gentlemen, I also want you to know that, when I see labor laeders who listen to the siren songs, which were heard in the early seventies and even before that, telling the workers that only this government is an immoral government, as though nothing happened under other governments; that those now in government [words indistinct]. [applause]

The government has faced up to this depression with realism and decisive action. It has been objectively seeking the best way for the country to resume the path of progress. The government has never stopped trying to solve the most urgent problems. I am aware of the fact that economic difficulties hit the needy hardest, and this is why I have ordered the creation of a social assistance network to serve such persons, particularly to assist them in their daily needs in order to alleviate their situation. This has been the government's effective response to the needs of those people.

Yet there are those demagogues who intend to take advantage of the admittedly serious effects of the crisis [words indistinct] (?by offering) so-called solutions.

CTC LEADER EXPLAINS 11 MAY NATIONAL STRIKE

PY060328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1753 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 5 May (EFE) -- Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the National Copper Workers Confederation [CTC], held a meeting today with several diplomatic representatives to explain the reasons for the national strike scheduled for 11 May.

Seguel met with French and U.S. Ambassadors Leon Bouvier and James Theberge to explain the reasons which led the copper mineworkers to decree a 24-hour general strike on 11 May. Several other organizations interested in turning this day into a day of "national protest" have joined the initiative of the copper workers in support of the strike.

Nevertheless, leaders of some union organizations who dissociated themselves from Seguel stated they did not adhere to the strike. Some of these leaders include the president of the medical college, the president of the central bank workers union, the president of the truck owners confederation, and the vice president of the metropolitan passenger transport workers association.

Seguel, the new Chilean union leader, who is only 27 years old and has been leader for 4 months, jumped from a position as assistant cashier at El Teniente mine to top leader of the Chilean copper workers in 2 years. The copper sector is the most important activity in the country's economy.

Considered in the beginning "a rather hasty" measure by some old union leaders, or simply "the fruit of inexperience" by others, first the copper workers strike and now "the national day of protest" are concentrating a growing force, especially of union organizations.

The National Federation of Taxi Drivers, the Teachers Association, the Confederation of Leather Workers and Shoemakers, the Miners Confederation, the National Textile Workers Federation, the Union of Chilean Artists and Actors, the College of Chilean Engineers, the Confederation of Private Employees, the National Association of Government Employees, the Single Workers Front, the National Union Coordinating Board, and the Workers Democratic Union have joined the support and direct action of the petroleum [as received] workers.

Although many of these organizations are not in a position to stop activities on 11 May, Seguel has prepared a leaflet with instructions to "Chileans in support of the strike." The instructions urge a peaceful active resistance.

According to the leaflet, all Chileans can protest on that day by "working slowly, not sending their children to school, implementing a total stoppage by consumers ('no Chilean must buy'), abstaining from breaking the strike, and provoking traffic jams."

Meanwhile, government officials have repeated that this is a problem affecting a single sector of the labor force and that the government will be inflexible in implementing the current law, which implies that the strike of the copper workers is illegal because it has to do with a strategic industry.

The main reason for the protest, according to the leaflet which has been widely distributed, is that "we have lost everything except our dignity. On 11 May we are going to show the government, in a responsible manner, that we oppose its economic, social, and labor policy."

INTERIOR MINISTER ON GOVERNMENT LOSING SUPPORT

PY060309 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Apr 83 pp 1, C 2

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Enrique Montero Marx has conducted an in-depth analysis of the political basis of the current regime, the regime's role within the 1980 constitution, and the new municipal participation system.

Addressing the fifth congress of mayors, the minister said that the military government has lost part of the citizenry's political support as a result of the severe economic recession which has prevailed in the country for the last 2 years. He said, however, that it will be possible to recover this support for the government by pursuing a clear-cut line of action, something which always inspires trust, and by making use of means capable of strengthening the sense of authority.

Minister Montero also talked about the changes in government style. He emphasized that despite the 1973-76 economic crisis, political considerations prevailed over economic considerations up until 1980. This situation reversed itself, however, when the current recession began.

He said that even before 1980, when the country was already sampling the full benefits of progress, mid-level institutions and bodies which could have given the necessary political support to the government were neglected and more attention was given to personal well-being, which was gradually gaining ground in Chilean society.

"Thus," Minister Montero Marx said, "the people's support for the government began to lose its cohesion and enthusiasm. The loss of support has worsened to the point that it has been replaced by criticisms as a result of the severe recession of 1981 and 1982, a recession which is yet to be overcome."

90-DAY EXTERNAL DEBT MORATORIUM OBTAINED

PY292356 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Chile has obtained another 90-day moratorium on its external debt. This information was published in today's OFFICIAL BULLETIN and it was reported to the banking sector through a circular.

The Finance Ministry's report adds that this decision is contained in the document that has been approved by the committee of the 12 foreign banks [not specified] and the decision has been reported to the international banking sector regarding the refinancing of Chile's external debt.

Additional $1.5 Billion Loan

PY292342 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The Chilean Government has reached an agreement with the advisory committee of 12 foreign banks on the refinancing of Chile's foreign debt. The agreement must now be reported to the remaining 600 banks that are Chile's creditors.

The finance minister and the Central Bank chairman will travel to the United States, Europe and Japan soon to submit the economic data to the international financial community.

Chile's creditors will also be informed about the recent development of the Chilean economic process and its future prospects. This information is contained in a communique that was released this afternoon by the finance minister. The communique is datelined Valparaiso.

The agreement with the 12 banks also provides for additional resources for (?projects) to be carried out this year, which amount to $1.5 billion. Of this amount, $1.3 billion will be in medium-term loans and $200 million in short-term commercial loans.

BRITISH MINISTER VISITS, MAKES STATEMENTS

PY020335 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 May 83 p 11

[Excerpts] Cranley Onslow, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, stated yesterday that "Paraguay maintained a neutral position during the South Atlantic conflict." He also stated that his country is interested in preventing any danger of a deepening of tensions in the area. The foreign dignitary stayed in Paraguay for only 6 hours and met with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues.

The high-ranking British official, who arrived in Asuncion in the morning, held a private meeting with Dr Nogues which lasted for approximately 40 minutes. At noon he was feted by the foreign minister with a luncheon served at the Yacht and Golf Club. Onslow then left at 1500 [1900 GMT] for his country on a Varig flight.

The British minister made statements to ABC COLOR shortly before his departure. Onslow remarked that the visit confirmed "the impression I had before coming to this part of South America that relations between Great Britain and Latin America are friendly and good. I was welcomed everywhere and I held cordial and frank talks in four countries."

Onslow stated that the visit helped him to personally "learn about some aspects of the relations that these countries maintain with Great Britain and which fall under my jurisdiction as minister of state. I also came to further the dialogue with South America on bilateral, regional, and international issues."

Asked about the subjects that were discussed during his meeting with the Paraguayan foreign minister, the visitor stated in general terms that they had discussed "subjects of mutual interest for the two countries and commericial and financial ties. The status of the technical cooperation program between Great Britain and Paraguay was also discussed. Of course we exchanged views on the situation in this part of South America and the two countries reasserted their own positions."

Dr Nogues made terse statements in connection with the meeting. He only said that "I was honored with and deeply pleased to receive Minister Onslow, with whom we expressed our best wishes for our relations to grow further."

Asked about the Paraguayan position during the Malvinas conflict, the British minister stated that "Paraguay by all means maintained a neutral position during the conflict. Great Britain would like to see the tension disappear gradually."

Onslow stated that "Foreign Minister Nogues understood the reasons preventing my country from conducting negotiations with Argentina regarding the issue of sovereignty over the Falklands (Malvinas). Dr Nogues also understands Great Britain's desire to normalize its relations with Argentina and to prevent any danger of a deepening of tensions in the area." However, Onslow made a point of stating that "so long as a threat prevails, the United Kingdom must defend the kelpers from any possible aggression."

Returning to the subject of relations with Paraguay, Onslow said that his government was pleased to "help Paraguay to obtain loans to expand its electricity system, which is so necessary for the growth of Paraguayan industries. I hope that the present technical cooperation program with the United Kingdom will continue to serve the development of Paraguay's great farming potential."

NO LIBERAL MEMBER SWORN IN AT ELECTORAL BOARD

PY060329 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Apr 83 p 10

[Excerpt] During the session of the Chamber of Deputies held last night the legislators from the Fulvio Celauro-led faction and the Atilio Burgos-led faction of the Liberal Party were engaged in a strong, heated and offensive debate that could have ended in a battle. The debate occurred because the two factions claimed to have the majority and also because each sought to get its representatives sworn in at the Central Electoral Board. The attempt failed and the swearing in of the Liberal representative was suspended. The representatives of the Colorado Party and the Liberal Radical Party were nevertheless sworn in.

PATRIA REPORTS COMMUNIST POLITICAL PLAN

PY031630 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 3 May 83 p 7

[By A.Z.]

[Text] A vast political-operational plan of the Paraguayan Communist Party ("Luis" Casabianca and Celso Avalos Ocampos Secretariat, pro-Soviet), which was to be introduced to the people in September of last year, has just been revealed due to the hastiness of one of its components. (We are concretely referring to the political branch of the Political-Military Organization, OPM).

In order to implement the political-operational plan, the PCP instructed its members to organize: A) A university student force, a force which emerged under the name of Movement for University Reorganization [Movimiento de Reagrupamiento Universitario -- MRA]; B) a series of sectorial university publications in accordance with communist ideology and practice, which led to the emergence of following publications: NUEVA LINEA under the auspices of Pelusa Elizeche and Monica Perez; AVANZANDO under Gustavo Covas Freidman; VANGUARDIA under the Medical Students Front (FEM) (Filizzola group) and others; C) organization of a labor union force named Inter-Union Committee of Solidarity [Comite Intersindical de Solidaridad -- CIS] under the responsibility of labor union groups including the Bank Workers Federation (FETRABAN), the Bakery Workers Union (COP), the Wheat Mill Union (SMH), the Journalists Union of Paraguay (SPP), etc; D) efforts to reorganize the Peasants Central Confederation (CCC) under the direct responsibility of the OPM in the rural areas; and E) support for a subversive and terrorist movement, the OPM, in order to prevent the PCP from appearing directly involved in these acts.

The objective of this sinister political-operational plan is to create a wide, popular mobilization of 15 August of this year to stain the presidential inauguration of Alfredo Stroessner with violent acts.

The people, the mass communications media, the church, political parties and appropriate officials are now studying the situation and closely following the PCP political-operational plan. We will continue to report on this matter.

BELAUNDE CONFIRMS JULY CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY051605 Lima EL OBSERVADOR in Spanish 29 Apr 83 p 6

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry confirmed yesterday that new ministers will be appointed from the ranks of the Popular Christian Party (PPC) when a cabinet reshuffle takes place next July. Extremely cautious in his remarks, Belaunde said that the main changes are those which the PPC is going to implement in accordance with the practice of this party, which is an ally of the government.

He added: Taking advantage of these changes, we (the Populists) can also make some readjustments. The president refrained from mentioning the names of the AP ministers to be replaced. However, he praised the PPC ministers, whose changes, he said, we do not always wish. [as published]

With these declarations, the president confirmed the renewal of the AP-PPC alliance in the government, an alliance which, according to a commitment made public, was to conclude on 28 July. This is why the PPC called for a high level meeting to decide the continuation of the alliance.

The first reports on the cabinet reshuffle were disclosed by Javier Alva Orlandini yesterday after a meeting with the president on political and party matters, during which the cabinet reshuffle was the main topic. The meeting took place at a time when the dismissal of Minister Mirko Cuculiza, whose policies have been the subject of objections, is taken for granted and when there is talk of the resignation of Economic Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor and Energy and Mines Minister Fernando Montero.

President Belaunde also revealed that he is not satisfied with the continuous increase of gasoline prices but that there are painful taxes which must be borne with sacrifice.

PRESIDENT VIEWS APRA DOCUMENT, CABINET

PY051945 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Yesterday President Fernando Belaunde rejected the idea of a multiparty cabinet which had been proposed by Javier Alva Orlandini, secretary general of the Popular Action Party, and stated that this sort of cabinet would require a policy of concessions.

According to the chief of state, this is not the time to talk about a multiparty cabinet and pointed out that the government has a sufficiently broad base.

The president reckoned that the establishment of a multiparty cabinet would also require a multiparty policy. He pointed out that this, somehow, would imply making concessions and, therefore, the government could not define its policy and I do not think this would be advisable.

Belaunde stated that he believes the governments should exercise an open door and a broad policy but that this does not mean it necessarily requires a multiparty cabinet.

He promptly added that this does not mean his regime does not exercise an open door policy. "We welcome any desire to cooperate from the other political parties."

The president stated that he believes the current government, headed by the Popular Action Party, has enough support and holds a great majority of seats in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

Belaunde chatted with journalists at the final session of the national contest of Peruvian walking horses held at the Pachacamac recreation center.

Regarding the document of suggestions and criticisms submitted to him a few weeks ago by Alan Garcia, secretary general of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], President Belaunde stated that the fact that APRA had come up with this document "was a very encouraging sign, despite the fact that more than half of its contains nothing but criticism."

He pointed out that "he had read the document open-mindedly since many of the criticisms were against me" and then stated that he had noted a lot of contradictions in the document. He pointed out that if some of the APRA measures were implemented additional measures which the same document criticizes further on, would inherently follow.

However, the president stated that he is analyzing the document carefully, "disregarding all the criticisms" and hopes that the dialogue will be constructive for the country.

During his chat with the journalists Belaunde rejected any possibility of delaying the municipal elections. He said: "They will not be postponed by any means," and added that the municipal elections will be held, by all means, in November, and general elections in 1985.

The President emphatically stated that "so long as I am in the presidency the Constitution will be fully respected."

In referring to subversive actions the president criticized the insane actions carried out by the subversive elements and pointed out that the "Shining Path" is headed by "people who require psychiatric treatment." He pointed out that the country rejects violence in all its forms and that violence comes from abroad.

Regarding the armed forces participation in the struggle against subversion he pointed out that it is tranquil and moderate and that the armed forces cannot rush the issue nor act impetuously.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER

PY041633 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Lima, 3 May (AFP) -- Today President Fernando Belaunde's government called for municipal elections to be held throughout the country on 13 November 1983. This will be the second time these elections have been held in Peru since the democratic regime was established in 1980 after 12 years of military rule.

The mayors and town councilors for the 157 Peruvian provinces and approximately 1,700 districts will be elected during the November elections. They will assume their posts on 1 January 1984.

Although no political party has named their candidates, spokesmen of the governing party -- Popular Action -- believe that they will be able to be as successful as they were in the general and municipal elections held in 1980, despite the party's wear and tear while exercising power.

However, the opposition -- consisting of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, the Democratic Socialist Movement, and the United Left -- believe that these elections will prove that the Peruvians are fed up with the government's economic policy and will vote for the unofficial candidates.

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT REPORTED OFF SCHEDULE

PY051825 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Reliable sources have told this newspaper that Peru has already fallen behind in foreign debt payments by $90 million (80 billion soles).

The Morgan Guaranty Trust and the City Bank are two foreign banks which have not yet collected overdue payments in operations involving suppliers, international organizations, and governments which had trusted former Finance Minister Manuel Ulloa, who at the time concluded the pertinent negotiations.

LA REPUBLICA is in the position to reveal that the banks mentioned above, and others which are acting as agents for receiving payments on overdue drafts, have been unsuccessfully demanding these payments via telex.

It was also learned that the Central Reserve Bank is not disbursing the funds requested by the Economy Ministry for purchasing dollars in order to make payments on debts, and that the Bank of the Nation is virtually unable to provide foreign exchange for making debt payments.

Should all this be true, of Peru's four foreign debt accounts, three are in arrears.

Knowledgeable sources said that the first account, which is known as bank debt and refers to debts contracted with foreign banks, according to official information, has been rescheduled for another 6 months. That is, payments have been postponed for 180 days.

Mention is also being made of obligations with international organizations such as the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank] and the IRDB [expansion unknown] of government-to-government debts, and of commitments with foreign private suppliers.

Experts who have been consulted told this newspaper that it will now be more necessary than ever to undertake a renegotiation of our foreign debt to preclude worsening of a situation of insolvency which will only undermine the country's negotiating position.

The seriousness of the situation is worsened by the suspension of payments to national creditors, including suspension of public works, thus causing the economic destabilization of a number of Peruvian companies and the increasing layoff of thousands of Peruvian workers.

Renegotiation To Be Sought

PY052000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 May (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government has decided to request the rescheduling of its foreign debt which will fall due over the next 12 months: $250 million with Western countries and $124 million with the socialist states, Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor announced.

Minister Rodriguez explained that the new renegotiation is separate from a previous negotiation made with the Western banks whereby the amortization of $770 million short- and medium-term debts are to be extended for 8 years.

As for the request to reschedule the debt over an 8-year period with a 3-year grace period, Minister Rodriguez said that it was made in view of the economic results of this year's first quarter.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES BANKRUPTCIES

PY051555 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Apr 83 p 7

[Interview granted by Peruvian Central Bank President Richard Webb Duarte to Ismael Leon -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] LA REPUBLICA: Dr Webb, let us talk about the cases of Bancoper and Surmeban, which have been recently highlighted by the press. Why did these two banks, whose situations were identical, receive different treatment? Why was Bancoper liquidated and Surmeban virtually nationalized?

Webb: The main reason was the extent of the problem. The problem was greater and more difficult to absorb in the case of Bancoper. At the beginning we thought of adopting the same solution, but later we found that it was too large a problem to be resolved with that measure. This forced us to liquidate, much to our regret. To begin with, Surmeban is a smaller bank and had less overdue loans [grado de concentracion en cartera pesada menor]. I admit that Sumerban has other problems that Bancoper does not have, such as a loss due to exchange rate operations, which are having a considerable effect on the bank's state of accounts. But generally speaking, as I told you before, the extent of the problem prompted us to adopt two different solutions.

LA REPUBLICA: Dr Webb, I am insisting on this issue because public opinion -- and this is not a phrase -- is asking itself why the state spent so much money on a private bank which later went broke. What is the responsibility of those who have the duty to draw up banking policy, such as yourself, and to see to its implementation, such as the Superintendency of Banks? We see that 16 banks have gone broke in 3 months. What has gone wrong?

Webb: Well, several things went wrong. I would say that what happened stemmed from a combination of factors. In these three cases in particular there was a rather bold ...financial administration...which took advantage of the situation. This was possible, partly, due to lack of control which in turn is also the result of a combination of factors. It is difficult to carry out good control policies under the current laws, laws which easily allow the granting of single large credits which make the various control tasks difficult. I would say that this is also the result of weakness on the part of the Superintendency of Banks, which is an autonomous organization set up for this purpose. I would say that this weakness is the product of negligence on the part of this institution during the last 10 years.

This institution was not well run. It had an administration of...poor quality. It was and continues to be a relatively weak institution. Efforts have been made for the last 2 years to train qualified personnel and to bring it up to date but it has not yet reached the required level and...

LA REPUBLICA: Excuse me, Dr Webb. You talk about the last 10 years but the bankruptcies we are talking about took place in the last 16 months, within, at most, the last 1 1/2 years. True?

Webb: Yes, but as I was explaining, the bankruptcy of these banks is not the result of administration during the last 1 or 2 years. The critical situation of these three banks was the result of many years of a style of management. This style was made possible by lack of control for a very long time. This is one point. The other point relates to the context of the general financial policies implemented particularly during the 1975-80 period, even up to 1981. This had a lot to do with it. It was a period when the interest rates were below the inflation level. This situation, which never existed in the country before, made having access to credits a great privilege and also a great opportunity for large profits through speculation. The availability of cheap money from time deposits used for the purchase of any type of securities -- with values increasing with inflation -- generated immediate profits through a strictly speculative effort. This is exactly what the Construction Industry Bank (BIC) did in great scale and what Bancoper did to a lesser degree but with some freedom.

LA REPUBLICA: From your position, can you deny that other banks can go bankrupt in the near future? I am specifically referring to Bandesco, Northern Regional Bank, and Amazonico Bank. Can you assure that these banks will not go bankrupt?

Webb: ...I know enough about a bank which is having some problems. This is not surprising because there is a degree of illiquidity in all the enterprises which are clients of all the banks in the country. Now, at this time, I do not know of any critical problem in any bank which might cause one to think a collapse is in sight.

CARGO PLANES REPORTEDLY DENIED ENTRANCE TO U.S.

PY060148 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Apr 83 p A 3

[Excerpt] Simon Samolsky, chairman of the Aero-Peru Pilots Association, stated yesterday that the United States has reportedly denied authorization for cargo planes from the Faucett Aviation Company and from Aeronaves del Peru to enter U.S. territory.

Samolsky stated that the U.S. refusal to authorize the entrance of planes from the two Peruvian companies stems from the fact that some some time ago Faucett and Aeronaves del Peru objected to the entrance into Peruvian territory of planes from the U.S. company Challenger.

Samolsky believes that the measure adopted by the U.S. Government against the mentioned airlines might affect Aero-Peru because Aero-Peru cargo planes might also be banned from entering U.S. territory in the future.

LABOR LEADERS SCORE U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN C.A.

FL050235 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2107 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 4 May (NOTIMEX) -- Independent labor leaders today condemned U.S. intervention in Central America and warned that the counterrevolutionary attack on Nicaragua would affect all of Latin America.

The Ronald Reagan administration is the most aggressive representative of world imperialism, said the newspaper of the Revolutionary Labor Confederation (CDR) Secretariat, an organization representing some 500,000 workers of the country's small industries.

Samuel Mazariego Ortiz, leader of the Mexican Electricians Union, one of the two organizations which represents the sector at the national level, asserted that union members are ready to provide help -- without specifying what kind of help -- to the Nicaraguan people to fend off the invaders. Mazariego termed as cynical U.S. meddling in the conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua in an attempt to topple one of the most popular revolutions in the region.

COMMISSION TO CONTROL FOOD SUPPLY TO MEXICO CITY

FL051935 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican press stressed in its editorials today the important role in combatting inflation of the new commission to coordinate foodstuff supplies to this capital. In its editorial entitled "New Supply System," the daily EL SOL DE MEXICO states that inefficiency, hoarding and speculation in foodstuff marketing will disappear with the forming of this coordination commission, installed by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday.

Through this measure the Mexican Government is trying to stimulate the producer with the payment of remunerative prices and to guarantee fair profits to the shopkeepers without speculation, so that products, above all those from the countryside, reach consumers at a low cost, the daily states.

MEXICO, BRAZIL SIGN AGREEMENT EXTENSION

FL052345 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Brazil have signed the ratification and estension of a cooperation and exchange agreement in iron and steel material as a result of the talks held last week between Presidents Miguel de la Madrid and Joao Baptista Figueiredo.

The agreement, signed in 1980, was extended for 3 more years to exchange scientific, technical, financial and economic information as well as technical cooperation in iron and steel material. Similarly, it provides for specific contracts between Mexico's and Brazil's iron and steel industries or between any affiliated enterprise.

AMADO SEEKS 'URGENT' CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

PA051640 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 May 83 pp 1, 6

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III suggested last night during an interview for CRITICA that there is an urgent, immediate need for the Contadora Group to meet prior to the date scheduled for its next meeting.

"The Contadora Group," Amado said, "is supposed to meet again on 1 June at the cordial invitation of the Colombian Government, on the occasion of the 450th anniversary celebration of the foundation of the city of Cartagena, an event to which the Central American foreign ministers have also been invited."

However, in the past few days we have received reports from trustworthy sources that tensions in Central America have grown worse. Therefore, I think it is advisable for the Contadora Group to meet again and to continue its efforts to achieve peace, Foreign Minister Amado said.

In regard to proposals from Costa Rican Government officials that the OAS or the Contadora Group place armed forces at critical points in the area, Foreign Minister Amado said that the initiative "of the Costa Rican brothers is highly constructive." "We Panamanians," Amado added, "consider the Costa Rican proposal a little premature, however. We would prefer that mechanisms at the United Nations or the OAS be thoroughly exhausted. Then, if reality demands something else, there would be no alternative," Panamanian Foreign Minister Amado concluded.

AREA MINISTERS PRAISE PANAMA'S PEACE EFFORTS

PA282209 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1249 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Panama City, 27 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia and Honduras have sent messages to their Panamanian colleague Juan Jose Amado, in which they give credit to the efforts that the government of President Ricardo de la Espriella is making "on behalf of a durable peace for Central America."

A Panamanian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia and Honduras -- Bernardo Sepulveda, Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and Edgardo Paz Barnica, respectively -- expressed in their messages their confidence that the cordial dialogues of the Contadora Group with the countries of the region "are contributing toward solving the existing serious tentions." The Contadora Group, formed by Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama, held consultations here last week with the Central American foreign ministers to seek a formula that will lead to a dialogue for peace in the area.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda said in his message: "On my return to Mexico I have been met by favorable reactions -- though there is nothing spectacular in our efforts -- which means we must continue with a patient negotiating attitude that will lead to an understanding among those involved."

In his message Colombian Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo said: "The recent meeting in Panama once more served for the holding of a dialogue on the problems affecting our countries, and I fully trust that the next meeting (scheduled for the end of May) will improve our relations more."

Honduran Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica also expressed in his message his government's recognition of the worthy efforts the Panamanian authorities are making on behalf of peace. He added that "the governments of the Contadroa Group were able to obtain better ideas for an objective understanding of the Central American problem and for the way to solve it with the active participation of the countries directly involved and the cooperation of friendly governments such as Panama."

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INTEGRATE AMENDMENTS

PA042025 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1526 GMT 4 May 83

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella upon receiving Resolution No 339 on approval of the constitutional amendments, at the presidential palace's Tamarind Room in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Distinguished President of the Electoral Tribunal; Messrs Magistrates; Mr President of the Supreme Court; Mr President of the National Assembly of Representatives; Mr Vice President; Dr Fabrega, President of the commission that revised the constitution:

Thank you very much, Dr Quintero, on behalf of the national government, thanks to you and to Magistrates Rodriguez and Murgas for the work carried out during the referendum and for the promptness with which you have delivered this document. We feel that this document is important because it reflects the will of the citizens, of the Panamanian people, in regard to the draft constitutional amendments that were submitted to them.

It is worthwhile noting that this document, this result, belongs to the people. Demonstrating their civic capacity and political maturity during a referendum or consultation that has no precedents in the national history, without any incidents and with great maturity, the people expressed their opinion and their will. The result was an overwhelming "yes" to the amendments submitted for their consideration. As a government, we must now enforce those rights and the votes cast on 24 April.

The amendments themselves establish the deadline within which this must be legally done so that they can be valid. If memory serves, I think that we have a 20-day deadline by which to integrate the amendments into a single constitution. Considering this, we have decided to appoint a group, a commission, to integrate the new and amended articles into a single constitutional text that can be released to the citizens as soon as possible. We have requested the cooperation of those who drafted these amendments. No one can be in a better position to guarantee that this is what will be included in the final text and that the people's will will be respected. We have asked Dr Fabrega, Dr Ricord and Dr Mario Galindo, as well as Nander Pitti, who was the commission's secretary, to revise the articles and to integrate them into a single text, so that within 20 days the citizens can have the constitution that will rule us once it has been promulgated. I think, Dr Quintero, that I should again congratulate you and the Electoral Tribunal personnel for the work carried out on 24 April. Those who participated actively, making this consultation possible, must also be congratulated again. The warmest congratulations go to the Panamanian people, who expressed their view on this subject civicly, responsibly, maturely and patriotically. This result belongs to them and it will be respected because it represents their will. Thank you very much. [applause]

COSTA RICA

ARAUZ PLANS TRIP TO ASK AID IN PATROLLING BORDER

PA060355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0254 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 5 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican [Second] Vice President Armando Arauz will leave tomorrow on a trip to Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama to ask those countries for troops to participate in patrolling the Nicaraguan border.

Arauz told ACAN-EFE that he will go to Caracas first. He expects to arrive in Caracas tomorrow afternoon. From there he will go to Bogota and Panama.

Arauz said that Costa Rica does not need a large contingent of troops along the 340-km-long border. It will be up to Venezuelan, Colombian and Panamanian military experts to determine the appropriate logistical requirements.

Arauz told ACAN-EFE that what Costa Rica needs most along the border are special patrol units like helicopters and patrol boats, instead of many troops.

Costa Rica is also requesting Mexico's help in this respect. [Costa Rican First] Vice President Fait is in Mexico explaining his country's needs. According to Arauz, the Costa Rican Government is unable to control the border with Nicaragua, in order to maintain neutrality in Nicaragua's "domestic conflict."

EL SALVADOR

REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY ISSUES MESSAGE

PA051915 San Salvador Cadena Central in Spanish 2010 GMT 3 May 83

[Message broadcast by the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC) of El Salvador during an armed occupation of Radio Cadena Central -- recorded]

[Text] The Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, (PRTC), a member of the FMLN, offers all of our nation's workers a militant greeting on 1 May 1983.

Today all of the world's workers are celebrating Labor Day, in commemoration of the glorious day in which the Chicago workers died in 1886 for the emancipation of the working class and in defense of their interests.

Thanks to their heroism and sacrifice, the workers of the world no longer work 16, or 14 or 12 hours a day -- only 8. This shows us that when workers unite and struggle for their rights, they will even offer their lives to achieve those rights.

Workers and workers' organizations throughout the world are, to their honor, making new commitments to defend their achievements, to consolidate their gains and to promote the struggle for their liberation until the definite elimination of the exploitation of man by man is achieved.

Our people have struggled for many years, have made many sacrifices and have demonstrated great heroism. Many of the people's best children have died, children like Mit Diaz, Humberto Mendoza, Manuel Castillo, Felipe Pena, Rafael Arce Zablah, Milagra Ramirez, Commander Melida Anaya Montes and many other companeros.

Their lives illustrate the walls, composed of the strongest organic pillars, that make up the vanguard of the FMLN. The FMLN represents, for our people, a synthesis of several generations of revolutionary fighters in affirmation and [words indistinct] in the various struggles that have been undertaken over many decades by our people [words indistinct].

The enemy is going through a serious economic, political and military crisis and is trying desperately to [words indistinct] political and military institutions, forces that guarantee them that the system of exploitation will be maintained through the most brutal and shameless repression in history. But our people, in the face of persecution, prison, torture, murder, the ban on organization, mobilization and freedom of expression, join their vanguard, the FMLN, and relentlessly advance on the enemy.

At the national level, the dictatorship, in its effort to sustain itself and to continue the war, desperately and shamelessly bows down to U.S. imperialism and to its foremost representative: Ronald Reagan. Meanwhile, Magana, D'Aubuisson, Molina and Vides Casanova, all inept, cannot find a solution to the conflict and resort to the U.S. ideologists, who have come up with the Government of National Unity, the Apaneca Pact, the political commission, the peace commission, the human rights commission, etc.

Now, acting even more shamelessly, given that this government has been unable to resolve its contradictions and to prepare a single military or political plan, imperialism has moved up the elections, in order to win the military time, to resolve the contradictions and to provide security for the bourgeois hegemonists.

The so-called economic reactivation is based on the millions that imperialism provides, directly or indirectly, since the nation's capitalists do not want to take risks in the face of the heavy losses that the FMLN's military advance has cost them. Furthermore, they have no guarantees that the FMLN will be defeated.

The major purpose of this increased economic and military aid is to finance new special battalion -- since the Belloso, Atlacatl and Atonal battalions have been unable to stop our advance -- and to buy equipment, weapons, etc. The Yankee advisers will direct the counterinsurgency operations. The enemy is also reorganizing the military command, in an effort to save the armed institution at any cost and to make authority prevail.

This dependence on the United States in the economic, political and military areas has revealed the U.S. interference in our country even more clearly and has also helped to unmask the traitorous bourgeoisie.

Reagan's most recent request to the U.S. representatives and senators clearly reveals what the Central American countries mean for U.S. imperialism: A political [word indistinct] against which it launches a regional strategy composed of the individual plans forged against each of these countries. To El Salvador, the imperialist maneuvers calls for advancing the date of the elections with FMLN-FDR participation, while meanwhile they increase the number of interventionist troops in our country. These troops consist of Yankees, Hondurans, Chileans, etc.

In Nicaragua, they have intensified the intervention of troops composed of former Somozists, whom they train and supply on the Costa Rican and Honduran borders. Despite this, the Nicaraguan revolution is growing stronger every day, while the revolutionary struggle advances irreversibly in Guatemala.

Reagan is desperate and has openly declared war on us. He is attacking us with his entire military might, while violating every law and every international principle. But instead of being annihilated, the revolutionary forces led by the FMLN are advancing toward the achievement of their goals and of their plans to seize power.

This 1 May, we, the organizations that comprise the FMLN, make a new commitment to the struggle. We salute all Salvadoran and Central American workers within the framework of our current military campaign: "Commander Ana Maria, we pledge to win."

We urge all workers, laborers, peasants, teachers, public municipal and commercial institutions, students, professionals, Christians, etc., to join the struggle and to organize into unions, associations, etc. Above all, we urge them to join the militias and the FMLN organizations. Let's all fight in various ways, using methods that are in accordance with the current war. Let's all fight to defend workers' rights and to achieve our (?goals).

Reagan's military plans for Central America will not stop our advance. The revolutionary victory is ever nearer. We will defeat those plans, we will evict the Yankees from our territory, and we will achieve our definitive liberation. Let's expand the people's organization. Let's fight against imperialist intervention. Let's repudiate Reagan's aid to the Magana regime.

For Central America and the liberation of socialism! Fighting until we win! United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

VENCEREMOS ANNOUNCES RETURN TO FM BROADCASTING

PA052109 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos announces to our people that we are again broadcasting on FM. We call on our people, the inhabitants of San Salvador and the surrounding area, to tune in every day at 2030 to the broadcasts of Radio Venceremos on FM. Radio Venceremos is again broadcasting on FM from heroic Guazapa Hill as testimony of the failure of the enemy's operations, the failure of the enemy's 14th operation against heroic Guazapa Hill.

HAVANA REPORTS RECENT GUERRILLA ATTACKS

PA050716 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla forces attacked military garrisons located in Mejicanos and Ayutuxtepeque, only 5 km from San Salvador. Confirming the attacks, Salvadoran military forces admitted the loss of three men, as well as serious damage to the garrisons.

Spokesmen for the Salvadoran regime also confirmed that the rebels dynamited several machines belonging to the (Conisa) company, located in the Jardines neighborhood near Santa Tecla Volcano. The regime also admitted that the guerrillas have control of the coastal highways, which is hindering vehicle traffic. The Salvadoran regime said that the six bridges recently dynamited by FMLN forces will not be rebuilt, but will be replaced with suspension bridges that will permit only pedestrian traffic.

On 30 April the Salvadoran insurgents blew up the bridges that join the eastern sector of El Salvador to the rest of the country, and those that link El Salvador with Honduras.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ORDERS EXPULSION OF UPI CORRESPONDENT

PA060041 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2135 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Honduran Government Expelled United Press Internaional (UPI) correspondent John Lantigua. Colonel Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, director of the Honduran immigration office, said that Lantigua's expulsion resulted from complaints filed against him by the Honduran Newsmen's Association. Lantigua was in this country as a "special correspondent" replacing resident UPI correspondent Vilma Gloria Rosales, who is currently taking a specialized course in Spain.

Sources of the Honduran newsmen's association denied that the organization had requested Lantigua's expulsion, and stated that their request to the government was limited to asking for the correspondent's legal status to be settled. In Honduras, foreigners cannot direct any type of media, and therefore cannot act as permanent correspondents for agencies or any type of publication.

Colonel Suarez Benavides said that the U.S. journalist had been given 24 hours to leave Honduras. The U.S. diplomatic mission in Tegucigalpa did not comment on the UPI representative's expulsion.

NICARAGUA

URGENT MEETING OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL REQUESTED

PA052310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpt] United Nations, 5 May (AFP) -- It has been officially announced here that today Nicaragua requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to analyze the situation on its borders. A source close to the Nicaraguan UN delegation said that Father Miguel d'Escoto, chief of Sandinist diplomacy, is expected in New York on Friday morning. Nicaragua would like the council meeting to be held on Saturday or Sunday.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA060412 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 83

[Foreign Ministry press communique issued in Managua on 5 May 1983 — read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua reports that in view of the seriousness of the situation imposed on our country as a result of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy, which is constantly expanding, and in compliance with the obligation to alert the international community to facts that can only be characterized as serious threats to international peace, Nicaragua has requested an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council.

We further report that Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto will leave for New York on 6 May to present this situation to the Security Council.

OFFICIAL CHARGES BANDS OPERATE FROM COSTA RICA

PA060300 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Yesterday Commander Juan Jose Ubeda, second in command of the General Directorate of State Security, presented evidence of the activities of counterrevolutionary groups operating from Costa Rican territory with the support of imperialism.

During a press conference with national and foreign newsmen, Commander Ubeda presented 11 men who were captured after they entered national territory from Honduras and Costa Rica. He also presented a large amount of arms and leaflets seized from the counterrevolutionaries.

Commander Ubeda detailed the characteristics and locations of 10 counterrevolutionary camps in Costa Rica, and mentioned 11 attacks carried out against Nicaraguan territory in the past 40 days.

The camps, located in the border zone, are: (Tagarita), (Armenia), Hacienda El Amo, (La Victoria), (El Olvido), (El Refugio) and (El Verdun), as well as (Hacienda Las Marias); all of them belonging to the Nicaraguan Democratic Alliance, Arde, which is led by traitor Pastora, Alfonso Robelo and Brooklyn Rivera.

In addition, a light plane from Costa Rica yesterday violated Nicaraguan airspace, overflying the villages of El Castillo and Sarapiqui in the southern part of the country, Commander Ubeda reported.

Furthermore, he reported a new attack by counterrevolutionaries from Costa Rican territory against the popular militia command post and the Sandinist police post in El Vallecito Las Azucenas, also a southern border village. As a result of this counterrevolutionary attack, a local civilian resident was wounded.

Commander Ubeda yesterday said that the counterrevolutionaries have a good infrastructure in Costa Rican territory that permits them to carry out attacks against our country. He mentioned four counterrevolutionary organizations led by Fernando "Negro" Chamorro, traitor Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, and Brooklyn Rivera.

These organizations are identified with the activities of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN, which is made up of former Somozist guards operating from Honduran territory. Here is his statement:

[Begin Ubeda recording] The organs and friends of the revolution have permitted our organizations to learn that these counterrevolutionary organizations are operating from Honduran territory, I am sorry, in Costa Rican territory. They are the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Movement led by Alfonso Robelo, the Sandino Revolutionary Front led by traitor Eden Pastora, the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua led by Fernando Chamorro, and Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity], the counterrevolutionary organization led by counterrevolutionary Brooklyn Rivera.

These four organizations, which are based in Costa Rican territory, are grouped in what they call Arde. We have even confirmed, and the facts demonstrate, that the activities of Arde -- that is, these four counterrevolutionary organizations -- are part of the activities of the so-called FDN, which is basically made up of former Somozist guards operating from Honduran territory.

We have seen how the military offensives launched by counterrevolutionaries from Honduras have a counterpart in offensives launched by counterrevolutionaries from the south. In order to stress these counterrevolutionary activities in the territory of the sister country of Costa Rica, we will point out some facts that reveal that activity. [end recording]

TRADE TALKS WITH COSTA RICA BEGIN IN MANAGUA

PA052320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1839 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Managua, 5 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Today a Nicaraguan-Costa Rican bilateral trade commission initiated a meeting in Managua to discuss some aspects of their economic and trade relations.

Odalier Villalobos, Costa Rican deputy economy and commerce minister, and Bernardo Chamorro, acting Nicaraguan foreign trade minister, head the commission, which with the start of the meeting in this capital today is continuing the high-level meetings held by officials from the two countries in August of 1982 and 14 April of this year.

Chamorro said at the opening session of the meeting that there is interest on Nicaragua's part in maintaining "constant and fluent" communications with Costa Rica, in order to become acquainted with specific problems and eliminate obstacles that could affect free bilateral trade, which is considered important.

Deputy Economy and Commerce Minister Villalobos said that Costa Rica believes economic and trade problems could be solved through dialogue and understanding, and that arrangements satisfactory to the two countries can be made. Villalobos advocated "expeditious" trade relations and said that this Managua meeting will give incentive to bilateral negotiations.

The joint commission, which will meet today and tomorrow, Friday, will try to solve trade payment problems, expedite transportation at customs posts, and study the possibilities of increasing trade as well as other tropics.

WHEELOCK DISCUSSES COSTA RICAN NEUTRALITY

PA050010 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister and member of the FSLN National Directorate, yesterday said that the neutral policy set forth by President Luis Alberto Monge's government is good for peace in the region. Commander Wheelock, who visited Costa Rica 6 days ago, where he talked with President Monge and the members of the Costa Rican National Security Council, said that Nicaragua and Costa Rica could be setting an example useful in solving the problem of the counterrevolutionary activities supported by imperialism in the northern and southern part of the country. The following is Commander Wheelock's statement:

[Begin Wheelock recording] We have been assured by President Monge of what he called during our conversations an effective and permanent neutral policy. He also assured us that Costa Rica would not sponsor any armed movement. This has been a Costa Rican policy since 1948, when the Costa Rican people decided not to have an armed forces. President Monge told us that he knew of the existence of armed groups along the border, but that Costa Rica did not have the means to control their activities, even though that his government would do whatever possible to control them.

Apart from assuring us of Costa Rica's neutrality, Monge assured us that Costa Rica would keep open the line of dialogue with Nicaragua, supporting our peace efforts based on effective neutrality and mutual respect. I would say that our talks were positive. I also talked with the members of the Costa Rican National Security Council, who expressed their deep concern at the evidence we showed them that lower-ranking Costa Rican officials are participating in activities against Nicaragua. The members of the National Security Council promised to do something about this.

This new round of talks with Costa Rican officials also gave us the opportunity to hold a clear and sincere talk with the Costa Rican people, which I feel has strengthened the idea of the FSLN National Directorate and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of trying to solve our bilateral problems and prevent the imposition by the U.S. Government forces of an armed solution that would get Central America involved in a conflict of unforeseen proportions.

The counterrevolutionary bands' military activities in Honduras as well as Costa Rica seem to be out of the control of either the Honduran or Costa Rican Government; on the one hand, the Costa Rican Government shows itself to be impotent, and on the other hand the Honduran Government is completely involved in the bands' activities. [sentence as heard] The truth is, the problem of the counterrevolutionary bands acting in our country has to be solved by the Nicaraguan people. Only the Nicaraguans, the true revolutionaries, can destroy the Somozist bands; and this is exactly what they are doing. The way in which we Nicaraguans can solve the peace problem is by seeing that there are no wars. That is why we are urging the people to defend the gains of the revolution, to defend the country, which is being attacked by imperialism, and to help us carry out the very complex peace efforts we are making at the diplomatic and international levels. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR CHARGES U.S. AIRLIFT TO HONDURAS

PA021522 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 May 83

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Excerpts] In a statement for LA PRENSA, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama Cesar Augusto Montealegre has said that an airlift has been established from U.S. military bases in the Panama Canal area to supply the counterrevolutionary groups in Honduras.

Montealegre added that Nicaragua has been confronting Somozist troops operating under the direction of the U.S. Army for the last 3 months. He pointed out that these troops enter Nicaragua from their bases in Honduran territory.

Montealegre said that the number of U.S. planes that violate Nicaragua's airspace in order to spy on the country has increased considerably.

The Nicaraguan ambassador said that an airlift has been established from U.S. bases in the Panama Canal area to provide the Honduran Government with a large amount of war material. This is the channel they use to provide weapons for the counterrevolutionary units, he said.

HAVANA CITES FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTEST NOTE

PA050056 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has issued another note stating that in the past few hours its revolutionary forces repelled two attacks launched by approximately 70 counterrevolutionaries from Costa Rica who belong to the so-called Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, which is led by the traitors Alfonso Robelo and Eden Pastora.

In a note sent to the Costa Rican Government, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry emphasized that these events greatly reinforce Sandinist authorities' charges that the counter-revolutionary groups operating in Costa Rica are preparing to open a so-called southern front.

The document stated that this plan constitutes a new phase in the war that the United States is promoting against Nicaragua, and it reiterated that one objective of that plan is to compromise Costa Rica's neutrality and cause incidents between the two countries.

Says Reagan 'Admits' Aiding Rebels

PA052357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan admitted today for the first time that his government has been helping the former Somozist guardsmen, whom he called fighters for freedom, who are attacking Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

Reagan accused the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee of acting very irresponsibly by passing the bill that seeks to stop CIA covert operations against the Nicaraguan Government. We are against the bill because the only way we can help the former Somozist guardsmen will be through other Central American governments, Reagan said. President Reagan is openly in favor of giving help to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS, DEPLORES JINOTEGA AMBUSH

PA011603 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1432 GMT 1 May 83

[Excerpts] Managua/Bonn, 1 May (DPA) -- It was reported today in Bonn that the FRG Embassy in Managua is investigating the circumstances of the death of Albrecht Pflaum (36), an FRG physician who was killed yesterday along with 12 others in northern Nicaragua.

According to the Nicaraguan Government, the physician, two nurses and several officials accompanying them were killed by "former Somozist guardsmen," who supposedly entered from Honduras to attack the vehicles in which they were travelling in a area 280 km north of Managua.

The Managua government has protested the incident to the Honduran Government and has also sent a note to the FRG Foreign Ministry in Bonn deploring the death of the physician who had been sent by the German Development Service (Peace Corps) (DED) and had served in Nicaragua for 2 years. The wife and children of the unfortunate doctor, who was assisting in the Nicaraguan Government's rural medical aid programs, are safe in Managua.

The DED announced today from its headquarters in West Berlin that it has sent a representative to Managua to confirm that the safety of the some 40 DED advisers in Nicaragua is guaranteed.

The nurses killed along with Pflaum were identified as Dolores Lopez Hernandez and Adelina Ortega. Other reports of the ambush indicate that the following were also killed: Ramior Cruz, regional agrarian reform director; Filadelfo Cruz, an assistant; Isabel Molina and two unidentified employees of the National Development Bank. Also killed were Polinar Marti Trana, Francisco Reyes, Carlos Cisneros, Francisco Xavier Ballesteros and Ronald Blandon, members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, according to an official communique.

ARDE BULLETIN REPORTS SIEGE OF ARMY UNITS

PA051744 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Nicaragua in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 83

[War bulletin No. 2 issued by the General Ramon Raudales Column of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [Arde) "in the mountains of Nicaragua" -- no date given]

[Text] At 1555 on 3 May 1983, two sqauds from the Gen Ramon Raudales Column clashed with some 40 members of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] and the peoples' militias stationed on El Diamante Island. The first encounter lasted some 53 minutes and casualties were inflicted on the enemy. At 1700, our squads withdraw to better positions, to besiege the island and to demand that the enemy surrender. After 30 minutes of trying to convince them to surrender, in order to prevent further bloodshed among brothers, the squads from the Gen Ramon Raudales Column resumed their attack. At the time of this war bulletin on the situation at El Diamante Island, the squads of the Gen Ramon Raudales Column are continuing with their action against the enemies of our people.

The fighting spirit of our army, which is defending the fatherland's sovereignty, is at its highest level and our troops have carried out all of the military tasks assigned in each operation.

No to totalitarianism and no return to the past! Nicaragua is aflame, fighting to rescue the democracy of the Nicaraguan revolution! Nicaragua will be a republic again!

Additional War Bulletin

PA051808 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Nicaragua in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 83

[War bulletin No. 3 issued by the Gen Ramon Raudales Column of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) "in the mountains of Nicaragua" -- no date given]

[Text] At 1030 on 3 May, two squads belonging to the General Ramon Raudales Column of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, following the orders of Commander Eden Pastora to attack the enemy in our struggle against the oppressors of the Nicaraguan people, attacked a Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] unit near the mouth of the Infiernillo River. A total of 25 EPS members were guarding a barge donated by the FDR Government. The barge had two 30-cal machineguns at each end.

Our revolutionary squads attacked their objective with 60-mm mortars, 80-mm mortars and M-17 [word indistinct] with the following results:

1. The Sandinist Peoples Army units fled in disarray, pursued by our forces; 2. The objective was totally occupied; 3. War materials, EPS military documents, and a large quantity of ammunition and military supplies were seized; and 4. The operation was carried out without any casualties.

No to totalitarianism and no return to the past! Free fatherland or death!

VOICE OF SANDINO CITES SOUTHERN FRONT ACTION

PA042309 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] The Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front, the same one that the Somozist tyranny banished for strategic reasons, is again showing signs of life now that our fatherland has been turned over to the interests of international communism.

In view of the invasion we are suffering, in view of the crimes against our people and in view of the total anguish of a completely repressed Nicaragua, the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front is present in the armed struggle.

We started on 1 May with accurate and overwhelming blows to the traitorous collective by taking over positions and barracks, and recovering arms through the desertion of militiamen brothers who then joined the guerrilla ranks of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, whose military leader is Commander Eden Pastora Gomez.

That is why he is reviving the past of a front that showed the world it was engaged in one of the most military crusades of the American peoples. Today we again demonstrate it, not to defeat Somoza, but his heirs, who by adopting the same criminal positions became nine Somozas. This group has been described as one of the most repressive regimes in the world today.

If there remains in Nicaragua any traitor who does not believe our words, let him come to the south to die for what he falsely deems fair. We do not want the armed forces to die, but them, the members of the new oligarchy, those from the traitorous collective.

We want to see them leading their false internationalists, disguised as military men. We say disguised as false military men because they have never been military men, because they have never led anything, much less commanded anything. That is why this stuff about commanders is hogwash. Free Fatherland or death!

GRANMA CRITICIZES RICHARD STONE'S APPOINTMENT

PA052353 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] In its most recent issue, the Newspaper GRANMA, organ of the Cuban Communist Party, said that the appointment of Richard Stone as the U.S. Government's special envoy in Central America is a demonstration of President Ronald Reagan's isolation [distanciamiento] from the reality of this region.

The principal Cuban paper recalled that Stone's record includes having represented Guatemala's tyrannical interests in the United States, having been an adviser to Cuban counterrevolutionaries in Miami, and being one of the principal promoters of the construction of the anti-Cuban broadcasting station Radio Marti.

After reaffirming that between 1975 and 1980 Stone represented the sectors oppose to Cuba and Nicaragua in the U.S. Senate, GRANMA affirmed that this appointment is one more of the inappropriate appointments made by Ronald Reagan as President.

CABRIZAS STATES POSITION ON NEW SUGAR AGREEMENT

FL051945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Cuba today urged the UN conference on sugar to open constructive dialogue in order to successfully conclude the task of establishing a new international sugar agreement. Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas said it was a complex task but one urgently needed. He described the state of the present sugar market as disastrous for exporters and potentially dangerous to importers.

The Cuban delegation's report before the sugar conference, which opened in Geneva this past Monday, was attentively heard by all conferees and well received by exporting countries. In outlining the problem of sugar at the international level, Cabrizas point-pointed out that resolving the sugar crisis was an important step in alleviating the world economic situation.

Presenting the Cuban view of a new international sugar agreement, Ricardo Cabrizas said it should be framed to avoid indifference on the part of importers. Only an agreement in which exporters as well as importers can play an active role would provide the stability and coordinated management needed in the market, the Cuban minister added. We favor an agreement which would guarantee the corresponding minimum export rights based on a fair offer in line with the actual market demand, Cabrizas said.

He added that Cuba favors national control and management of sugar stocks and the need to give preferential treatment to underdeveloped countries in general and in particular exporters of small quantities of sugar.

SOTO PRIETO COMMEMORATES MARX ANNIVERSARY

FL060245 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 0130 on 5 May carries live coverage of the national ceremony commemorating the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx from the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

At 0133 GMT, after the playing of the Cuban national anthem, Havana television announcer Antonio Pera sets the occasion and notes that the ceremony is being presided over by Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet Valdes, alternate Politburo members Roberto Veija and Lionel Soto Prieto, other members and alternate members of the Central Committee, GDR Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler, Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev, and other leaders of the party, state, Union of Young Communists and other mass and international organizations. He then introduces Lionel Soto Prieto as the ceremony's keynote speaker.

Lionel Soto begins his speech at 0135 GMT. He praises Karl Marx', Engels' and Lenin's ideological and practical interpretations of socialism. He goes into a lengthy comparison of past and present practices of the socialism versus capitalism argument. He notes: "In capitalism everything has an owner. It is the kingdom of private property. Its newspapers, radio stations, television stations and periodicals are all companies ruled by the same (?news flow) law and operated to protect the interests of the dominant classes. Imperialism has a task and history tells of it. We can find it in every corner of the world. Wherever we find a social injustice, an evil act, or a bloody repression, there you will find imperialism.

"Close to us, there is the heroic and liberated Nicaragua which is battling Somozist mercenaries. [applause] A little further away there are the glorious Salvadoran guerrillas in a country which is the object of monstrous massacre. [applause] Everywhere you look you find the works of imperialism which also touch the Cuban people. How dare they speak of freedom and human rights!"

Soto Prieto closes his speech at 0222 GMT by citing Jose Marti: "Fatherland is mankind. Death is not real when life's tasks have been fulfilled. Long live the Communist Party! Proletariat of all countries: Unite! Fatherland or death; we will win!" [Audience shouts vivaes and applauds]

CUBAN-ARAB FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL VIEWS PLANS

PA041833 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Levi Farah, president of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, has said in Havana that the main goal of the international conference on Palestine -- which will be held from 16-27 August at UNESCO headquarters in Paris -- is to support the Palestinian people's just cause against the Israeli aggressions.

Farah said that Cuba has created a support committee, presided over by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, to organize a national campaign in support of the international conference in Paris and the regional solidarity meeting to be held in Managua.

Farah emphasized that the Cuban solidarity program includes photo exhibitions, contests on the life and struggle of the Palestinian people, exhibitions of films and other activities intended to commemorate 15 May, Palestine Day.

CUBA HOSTS MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH AREA

FL041323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The international meeting of solidarity with the area, which was convoked by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], resulted in a resounding rejection of Yankee imperialism's threats and aggressions against the Central American and Caribbean peoples.

Sixteen speakers from 14 countries and two international labor organizations addressed the forum, which was attended by Nicaraguan patriots who chanted the slogan: They will not pass, Nicaragua will win.

Jesus Escandel of the CTC Secretariat made the opening remarks and, after him, representatives of the WFTU, Soviet Union, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Brazil, Mexico, GDR, Ethiopia, Palestine, Vietnam and Cyprus made speeches.

Finally, Roberto Prieto of the Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity of Latin American Workers read the meeting's resolution which expresses firm solidarity with Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada and Suriname and all other peoples of the region.

BRIEFS

FRENCH LEGISLATORS VISIT -- Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee and President of the National Assembly of the People's Power, yesterday received a delegation of French senators and deputies who arrived in Havana on 30 April at the invitation of the National Assembly. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 May 83 FL]

BARBADOS

CARICOM TRADE SUMMIT SET FOR BRIDGETOWN 7 MAY

FL050056 Bridgetown CANA in English 2356 GMT 4 May 83

[By Albert Branford]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 4, CANA -- The knotty trade problems threatening jobs and national incomes within the Caribbean community will bring four Caricom prime ministers here to join their Barbadian counterpart for high level talks starting Saturday, well placed sources said tonight.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago, Eugenia Charles of Dominica and John Compton of St Lucia have accepted an invitation to meet with Barbados Tom Adams, and Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird, the sources said.

Bird, who is chairman of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (DECS), will be the spokesman for the sub-regional grouping. The sources said that Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago will be putting up individual proposals for resolving a nearly four-month trade impasse brought on by Jamaica's January 10 introduction of dual currency exchange rate system.

"It is expected that all the heads (of government) will make a determined effort to come and reach an agreement by Saturday evening," the sources said.

The sources say Jamacia has made out a strong case why it is unable to dismantle the dual rate of exchange and her Caricom colleagues have agreed to accept it. Jamaica's Caricom partners are however insisting that Kingston remove or reduce the price advantage given to its export producers by the two-tiered exchange rate system.

Senior Caricom officials will meet on Friday, the day before the informal heads of government talks. The question of how Caricom countries will be paid for their intra-regional exports is also expected to be discussed by the heads, in view of the temporary suspension of the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF).

The CMCF, a six-year-old inter-governmental credit scheme to facilitate trade among Caricom states, was suspended last March after reaching its 100 million dollar (U.S.) credit ceiling.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES TOURING FAR EAST

FL041930 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 4, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles is now on a three-week tour of the Far East, looking into the possibility of luring investors to this Caribbean island, the government said today.

Miss Charles, accompanied by the chairman of the state-administered Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), Philip Nassief, will visit Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

The Dominican delegation will also be looking at labour intensive projects, such as those in the garment and fishing industries.

VENEZUELA TO GRANT EC$1.9 MILLION LOAN

FL052130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2101 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 5, CANA -- Dominica is to receive a 1.9 million dollar (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) soft loan from Venezuela to assist in the construction of houses here, the government has annouced.

Housing Minister Brian Alleyne, said that the money is a soft loan to be repaid over a 25 year period at a minimal interest rate. He said that the money is to help government erect some 100 prefab houses given recently by the Venezuelans to Dominica.

According to the housing minister the design and layout plan for the project has now been received from Venezuela and work will begin on the scheme within three months. Dominica recently said that a housing scheme it was implementing with funds from Trinidad and Tobago had to be held up temporarily because of a delay in the release of funds.

JAMAICA

RJR ASKS FREEZE ON NEW BROADCAST LICENCES

FL051925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 5, CANA -- Radio Jamaica (RJR) Limited has asked the government here for a 25-year freeze on the granting of new commercial broadcast licences and for an extension of its own licences for the same period when the current one expires in June next year, information minister, Anthony Abrahams, has disclosed.

Minister Abrahams spoke against the backstop of increasing public comment here on the fact that the company had for several months heard no word from the administration about its application for a renewal of its licences. But Mr Abrahams said that a normal five-year extension of the stations licence would have been automatic, if RJR had not raised the new issues.

He said detailed consideration had to be given to the matter, taking into account the government's intention to divest its 25 percent share in the company, but of more fundamental importance was the fact that RJR would have an exclusive commercial radio licence.

This, he said, raised a question about freedom of the media, particularly in the light of the fact that legislation was now being drafted for the establishment of a media commission to ensure fair-play in the broadcast media.

RJR was formerly owned by the British Rediffusion Group until it was taken in the 1970's by the former Manley administration. The government kept a 25 per cent share in the company and offered the remainder to employees and mass organisations such as trade unions and churches.

RJR operates an A.M. and F.M. service, and competes with the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Service [JBC] which also operates on A.M. and F.M., plus having three small regional stations.

JBC also operates the sole television channel here. Media surveys here have shown that RJR has a substantial lead in radio listenership both for its regular programme and newscasts. The radio station has also developed a reputation for independence.

GRENADA

COARD SAYS NATIONAL DEBT IN 'GOOD ORDER'

FL052320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2210 GMT 5 May 83

[By Goerge Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, May 5, CANA -- Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard has said that his country, which is borrowing heavily to develop its infrastructure, is managing to keep the island's national debt in goodorder. He made the comment in an interview with the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) in which he indicated that the left-leaning Grenada Government was able to achieve this through prudent policies.

Coard, who is also the finance minister, said that the Grenada Government was taking care "adequately" of the national debt and arrears which were owed primarily to other governments and international organizations.

He declined to give the size of the national debt in rounded figures but said that the government, in some cases, had been able to reduce or eliminate some of its arrears. The deputy prime minister said that at the end of four years in office, the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), which came to power by ousting the Eric Gairy administration in a March 13, 1979 coup, can boast that "our debt position is quite good."

Coard cited a report issued by the World Bank last year which indicated that Grenada's debt service ratio, was one of the lowest in the world. According to the minister, the World Bank calculated that 10 per cent because of funds borrowed by the country for capital investment purposes.

The government, he said, estimated the debt service ratio for this year to be around 4 per cent. He added that "we are in fact in very good shape as a result of that, which is why we have not had difficulties getting loans when we require them for investment purposes, despite the tight situation internationally."

He said he felt this was partly due to the fact that the government was not only repaying debt, but was doing so promptly, building up a reputation for this worldwide. "We can meet our payments because it is not a great burden on our economy compared to almost the rest of the world," Coard added.

The minister said that during last year four to five million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) of the national debt was paid. He said some 5.8 million dollars of the national debt had been contracted by the former government about twenty years ago and it would be due in November.

Coard said that over the past four years government, in an effort to save money, had been pursuing a policy of always trying "to tighten, as much as possible, the recurrent budget."

"This has been our policy throughout the four years...put as much as possible every dollar on the capital side which is the side of expanding the productive capacity of the country, and to spread as little as possible on the recurrent side."

ST LUCIA

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF MISMANAGEMENT, VIOLATIONS

FL050200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2316 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, May 4, CANA -- The opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP) has accused the government of economic mismanagement and violation of citizens constitutional rights. Prime Minister John Compton's United Workers Party (UWP), which took power a year ago "has been unable to fulfill the wild promises made to the electorate, and the state of the economy is worse than it has ever been," PLP leader George Odlum said during a news conference.

The conference -- the first since the May 1982 elections -- followed Thursday's ban on public marches between the northern village Gros Islet and the capital, Castries in what the government said was the interest of public safety and the preservation of public order.

Mr Odlum told the news media that the move was introduced to stop his party from taking to the streets last Tuesday. He said that the party had already held two public marches in the rural areas, both of which were peaceful.

"It is therefore clear that there was no precedent for public disorder in the two earlier marches and the government must be basing their fear of public disorder on other factors which are not at all obvious to others," the former foreign minister and deputy prime minister said.

He said the workers were demoralised and intended to use the normal democratic process to replace the Compton government, adding "but the government has resorted to a number of repressive measures to block the normal democratic process and to prevent opposition groups and unions from mobilising the people." Odlum continued: "These measures constitute a formidable package of repression for a small country with a history of employing peaceful democratic methods for effecting changes in government."

He said the ruling party had employed the same techniques by mobilisation through public marches one year ago in its efforts to assume power. "The denial therefore of such fundamental constitutional rights to citizens is a calculated move to hold on to office in the face of mounting public hostility," he remarked.

Odlum said he wanted to warn the Compton regime "of the serious dangers that can occur in a society when the normal democratic means for expressing dissent are blocked and citizens are denied their basic human rights."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS MANUFACTURERS

FL042135 Bridgetwon CANA in English 2030 GMT 4 May 83

[By Rudi Williams]

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 4, CANA -- Following a meeting yesterday with Industry and Commerce Minister Desmond Cartey, Trinidad and Tobago manufacturers have suggested that removal of certain "impediments" and "irregularities" could lead to a normalisation of trade with Jamaica, Barbados and the Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) of the Caribbean Community (Caricom).

And, Mr Cartey said the matter will be discussed at another meeting of senior regional government officials this weekend, in an effort to resolve the trade impasse sparked last January by Jamaica's introduction of a two-tier currency exchange system. Mr Cartey did not name the country in which the meeting will be held, but Barbados has since offered to host a meeting at "the highest level" to find a solution to the dispute that has seriously disrupted Caricom trade.

The minister said the meeting will discuss a proposals paper jointly prepared by government and the local private sector, adding: "I am sure that if the other countries agree, we can have a settlement."

Vice President of the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association (TIMA), Edward Habib, said [that] included in this country's proposals was a provision whereby Jamaica could retain its controversial new exchange system and still trade "equitably" with other Caricom states. Mr Habib welcomed Trinidad's institution of a licensing system for all Caricom goods imported into this country, and it was his opinion that government had "seen through Jamaica's ploy."

He said three important questions arose out of yesterday's meeting with the industry and commerce minister: Is Jamaica really interested in Caricom trade? Is Jamaica interested in Caricom trade on a fair and equal basis as specified in the Caricom treaty? and Is Jamaica setting its sights on other markets in the world and just throwing a by-the-way ball at Caricom with this being merely surplus returns if any results come from it?

Dealing with the LDC's, Mr Habib referred to reports that some of those states were relabelling foreign garments and other products and selling them duty-free on the Trinidad market.

Caricom Meeting Endorsed

FL051745 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 5, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago is willing to dismantle any local barriers to Caribbean Community trade provided her other Caricom partners are similarly serious about the future of the regional integration movement, the GUARDIAN newspaper said today.

It reported that Prime Minister George Chambers has "responded positively" to a likely heads of government meeting in informal emergency session in Barbados this weekend, in an effort to settle a near four month old dispute which has virtually crippled regional trade. The meeting will deal specifically with the problems of regional trade sparked off by Jamaica's introduction last January of a two-tier currency exchange system.

"It is understood that Mr Chambers has expressed Trinidad and Tobago's willingness to remove all Caricom imports from the negative list provided that the Caribbean leaders are prepared to regard the regional agreement with the same seriousness as its original founders," the GUARDIAN said.

The heads of government of Jamaica, St Lucia and Dominica are expected to meet on Saturday in Bridgetown with Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams in an effort to find a solution to the dispute. Jamaica's action was followed by Barbados floating its dollar against the country's currency, and subsequently, Trinidad and Tobago and Antigua and Barbuda demanded licenses for Caricom imports.

The GUARDIAN quoted sources close to Prime Minister Chambers as saying that his view was that Trinidad and Tobago's performance not only as a trading partner in Caricom, but also a member of the developing West Indian family of nations has been "impeccable and irreproachable."

"But it is clear that this approach is not fully appreciated within the region and the time had come for some hard bargaining," said the GUARDIAN. The paper said it understood that the proposed emergency meeting was suggested by one of the smaller Caribbean countries, an unnamed member of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), whose economies have been severely hit by the current trading problems.

REGIME, IMF FAIL TO REACH FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

FL271740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1709 GMT 27 Apr 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 27, CANA -- The Guyana Government has rejected recommendations by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that it devalue the dollar by 100 percent, raise prices and freeze wages and salaries in return for a multi-million dollar loan to bail out the ailing local economy, President Forbes Burham has said.

President Burnham's remarks were reported in the state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper today, following the departure of a five-member mission from the Washington-based fund and the World Bank, which held talks with the government on financing an economic recovery programme. The paper quoted Burnham as saying that the IMF team wanted the government to devalue the Guyana dollar and send up prices of a host of commodities and services, while freezing wages and salaries. "The only thing that they have not proposed raising is the price of air and God knows they might have had it up their sleeves," he was quoted as saying.

Burnham did not indicate how much money the country was seeking but admitted that Guyana was facing a serious economic crisis. He said this was the time for Guyanese to use their imagination and utilise what was available. It was no point rejecting the IMF conditions unless "we are prepared to do something about it," he declared.

The IMF team had been discussing the possibility of Guyana entering into a multi-million dollar loan arrangement, which a senior government official said would have called for far in excess of the 176 million dollars (U.S.) in a previous agreement that ended prematurely last July when the country could not meet specific performance targets.

Guyana is seeking balance of payments assistance in the light of persistent shortfalls in revenue from the sluggish bauxite industry, sugar and rice -- its three main foreign currency earners -- and the resulting foreign exchange shortage.

The Burnham administration was hoping to conclude an agreement with the IMF which would also allow the country to reschedule the payment of its foreign debts, estimated at 1.35 billion dollars (U.S.).

WPA TELLS PEOPLE 'STEP UP STRUGGLE' FOR RIGHTS

FL060028 Bridgetown CANA in English 2326 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 5, CANA -- DAYCLEAN, organ of the small radical opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) has called on the Guyanese nation to "step up the struggle" to prevent abrogation of their myriad rights guaranteed under the Constitution. In a front page article in its latest edition, the WPA paper said: "We have the right to travel, but several WPA members and other citizens were stopped from travelling. People have had to go to the courts to win back the right to travel. So far the courts have upheld the right to travel. In 1983, the PNC (ruling People's National Congress) put on a 50 percent travel tax on airline tickets to ginger up the right to travel," the paper said.

DAYCLEAN said under the Constitution there is the right to freedom of expression and "under this right, opposition opinion should be expressed in a balanced way." "But don't look in the (state-run) CHONRICLE or the (PNC organ) NEW NATION for fair and balanced reporting," the paper added.

DAYCLEAN complained that while there was a right to publish a newspaper there was no right to buy newsprint under the Constitution. "For the past twelve weeks, DAYCLEAN has been feeling the heat. If things go on like this, there will be more libel suits, because opposition papers will not be able to come out," the paper declared.

While the Constitution also guarantees the right to freedom from hunger, DAYCLEAN said: "If you are seen with wheat flour you are arrested. Your bread can be mashed under a police boot."

NEWSPRINT DONATION TO OPPOSITION PAPERS BARRED

FL031925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 24, CANA -- Guyana has rejected an offer to provide newsprint to the opposition-published MIRROR newspaper and the CATHOLIC STANDARD paper, an official of the Caribbean Press Council (CPC) said.

CPC Executive Secretary Allister Hughes said the offer of 10 rolls of newsprint to the People's Progressive Party (PPP) backed MIRROR and the CATHOLIC STANDARD companies by the Caribbean Publishers and Broadcasters Union (CPBU) had been turned down by Information Minister Yvonne Harewood.

Hughes said the minister told him that to accept the newsprint would be to open the door to intervention in Guyana's sovereignty since both the MIRROR and STANDARD were opposition papers and it would be political suicide to allow the paper to be imported. Hughes said the minister suggested that the newsprint be sent to the government which would then determine its distribution.

The editions of the MIRROR and CATHOLIC STANDARD, which is published by the Catholic Church, have been reduced from full tabloid-size papers. The MIRROR is now a two-page tabloid-size publication while the STANDARD is a two-page stenciled paper.

Guyana has repeatedly rejected offers for foreign groups to provide the newspapers with newsprint and attributed its stand to the country's acute shortage of foreign exchange.

Hughes said Guyana's lone obligation would have been to pay the freight charges for the newsprint.

Hughes said the matter was discussed at the first meeting of Guyana's national CPC committee under the chairmanship of Attorney Cleveland Hamilton. He said the committee would now have to deal with the issue.